NOTIFICATION. 471

No. L.D. 300—Legis. 6-52-9, Bangalore, dated 14th May 1952.

Ordered that Notification No. M. 103 (3)/52, dated 23rd April 1952 of Ministry of Works, Production and Supply amending the Notification dated 19th January 1939 under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, with Notification No. M. 1268 (1), dated 9th January 1939 of Department of Labour, be republished in the *Mysore Gazette*, for general information.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

N. R. JAYA RAO,
Legal Remembrancer and
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY.

New Delhi, the 23rd April 1952.

NOTIFICATION.

No. M .103 (3) 52. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the *Indian Explosives Act*, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Labour No. M. 1268 (1), dated the 19th January 1939, namely :—

In Exception 4 in the Schedule to the said Notification, for the words "Any acetylene when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone or other solvent if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Any acetylene when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone or other solvent, if the conditions set forth below are fulfilled :

Provided that the Chief Inspector of Explosives on being satisfied that in respect of any cylinder or class of cylinders mentioned in those conditions, any of those conditions may be safely suspended or modified, he may, by written order, authorise the suspension or modification thereof for such period and under such conditions as he may think fit :

Provided further that any such written order may be revoked by the Chief Inspector of Explosives at any time.

Conditions."

B. B. PAYMASTER,
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

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New Delhi, the 9th January, 1939.

No. M. 1268 (1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 596-D., dated the 6th December 1919, the Central Government is pleased.—

(1) to declare that acetylene.

(*a*) When liquid, or

(*b*) when subject to a pressure exceeding that of a column of water 250 inches in the height, or

(*c*) when in admixture with air or oxygen in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and

(*d*) whether or not in admixture with other substances,

shall, subject to the exceptions mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto, be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act; and

(2) to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by this Notification to be an explosive.

SCHEDULE.

(1) Any acetylene which the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is not possessed of explosive properties, may by order exempt from the operation of this Notification.

(2) Any acetylene in admixture with air, when such admixture takes place—

(*a*) only in a burner or other contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt, or

(*b*) unavoidably, in the first use or re-charging of an apparatus properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene.

3. Any acetylene in admixture with oil-gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil) and under compression, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(*a*) the acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process;

(*b*) the proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas;

(*c*) the acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression; and

(*d*) the mixture shall not be subjected to a pressure exceeding 150 pounds per square inch.

4. Any acetylene when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone or other solvent, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(i) The porous substance shall fill as completely as possible the cylinder into which the acetylene is compressed.

(ii) The perosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.

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(iii) Any acetone or other solvent used shall not be capable of chemical reaction with the acetylene gas or with the porous substance or with the metal of the cylinder, and the quantity of acetone or other solvent shall be such that when fully charged with acetylene it shall not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance at any temperature likely to be met with in ordinary practice or use.

(iv) A drawing showing the method of construction of every type of cylinder it is proposed to use for the storage of compressed acetylene gas shall be deposited with the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India and no cylinder shall be so used unless it is of a design approved in writing by the said Chief Inspector.

(v) The cylinder shall be entirely covered with a coat of paint of a maroon colour corresponding to British Standard Colour No. 41.

(vi) The valves of the cylinders shall not contain more than seventy per cent of copper in their composition and they shall be fitted with left handed outlet screw threads for the pipe or other connections :

Provided that small cylinders and cylinders for special purposes may have right handed screw threads.

(vii) Each cylinder when not in use shall have its valve completely protected. In cases where the design of the cylinder does not provide for the valve lying wholly below the level of the cylinder body, a stout metal cap or metal cover securely attached to the cylinder body must be used, the design being such that the cap is nowhere in close proximity to any part of the valve or valve body :

Provided that small cylinders packed in stout cases which will adequately protect the valves need not be provided with caps or covers.

(viii) The pressure in the cylinder shall not exceed 225 pounds per square inch at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit :

Provided that no cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more, which has the ends secured to the body by welding only ; and no cylinder in which a porous substance is used without acetone or other solvent shall be charged to a pressure exceeding 150 pounds per square inch at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. This condition shall not apply to cylinders used exclusively for marine lighting by an officer appointed in that behalf by Government or by the Conservator of a Major Port.

(ix) Every cylinder capable when empty ofc ontaining one cubic foot of water or more in which the pressure allowed may be 225 pounds per square inch, shall be annealed and every cylinder shall be tested by hydraulic pressure to a pressure of not less than four times the pressure to which the cylinder is to be subjected in use, such hydraulic pressure to be maintained for a period of not less than 15 minutes and no cylinder shall be used which on the first occasion of its being subjected to this test shall show any permanent stretch.

(x) The compression of the acetylene shall be carried out only on such premises as shall have been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time by that officer.

(xi) No person shall charge with acetylene any cylinder unless he is in possession of full particulars and previous history of such cylinder and has otherwise assured himself that the cylinder complies with the requirements of this notification.

(xii) Whenever a cylinder is charged with acetylene it shall be subjected to a thorough visual examination if the history of the cylinder shows that it has not been subjected to such an examination within the previous twelve months and at

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the same time the valve shall be removed and the condition of the porous substance at the neck of the cylinder ascertained.

(xiii) Every cylinder shall have permanently and conspicuously marked upon it or upon a brassplate soldered to it the name of the manufacturer and the words "Acetylene properly compressed into porous substance" and every cylinder shall bear a label giving the date when it was last charged together with the name of the firm by which it was charged, the address of the last charging station and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more and manufactured after the 1st January 1920, shall have stamped upon it the name or the trade mark of the manufacturer and the serial number of the cylinder.

(xiv) Each charging firm shall keep a record of every cylinder charged by it. This record shall give the following information, namely :—

(*a*) the date of each charging of the cylinder ;

(*b*) the dates upon which solvent has been added ;

(*c*) the dates upon which the cylinder has been thoroughly examined as provided in condition (xii), the results of each such examination, and the name of the person carrying out such examination ; and in the case of cylinders first issued by the firm the tare weight of the cylinder including porous substance and acetone or other solvent, the nature of the solvent the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder.

The record shall be open to the inspection of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Explosives.

(xv) Every facility shall be given to the said Chief Inspector, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Explosives to inspect the apparatus and methods by which the cylinders are charged.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.